

40-  
BEAUTIFUL

# SASKATCHEWAN

Canada

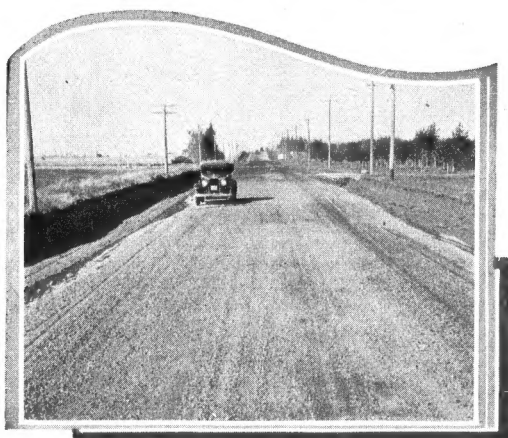
*The*  
Play Ground  
*of The*  
West

THE BUREAU  
OF PUBLICATIONS  
REGINA

# INDEX

Saskatchewan Highways.....	Page 1
Graded and Gravel Surface Roads .....	1
Main Trunk Routes.....	1
Winnipeg to Calgary.....	2
Winnipeg to Edmonton.....	2
Manitoba Boundary to Meadow Lake.....	2
West Poplar to Waskesiu.....	3
North Portal to National Park.....	3
Northgate to Flin Flon.....	4
Entering Saskatchewan from the United States.....	Page 4
Port of Entry.....	4
Motor Vehicles of Nonresidents.....	5
Extension of Time.....	5
What Tourists may carry.....	5
Interior Customs Offices.....	6
Rules of the Road.....	Page 6
License Plates .....	6
Operators .....	6
Speed Limit.....	6
Reckless Driving.....	7
Racing .....	7
General Rules.....	7
Signals .....	7
General Information.....	8
Courtesy .....	9
Commercial Vehicles.....	9
Public Service Vehicles.....	9
Accommodation of Visitors.....	Page 9
Hotels .....	9
Auto Camps.....	10
Game Birds.....	Page 11
Feathered Game.....	11
Principal Game Birds.....	13
Season, Bag Limits, Licenses.....	15
Big Game.....	Page 15
Starting Points, Guides.....	16
Hunting Regulations.....	17
Fishing .....	Page 17
Some of the Fishing Lakes of Saskatchewan.....	Page 18
Reliable Information.....	23
Special Angling Regulations.....	Page 23
Prohibited Methods.....	24
Open Seasons.....	24
Angling Permits.....	24
Saskatchewan Provincial Parks.....	Page 25
Manitou—Watrous .....	26
Prince Albert National.....	26
Katepwe .....	27
Cypress Hills.....	27
Duck Mountain.....	28
Greenwater .....	28
Good Spirit.....	29
Moose Mountain.....	29
Summer Resorts, Camping and Picnic Grounds.....	Page 30
Some Historic Landmarks of Saskatchewan.....	Page 39
Fort Livingstone.....	39
Fort Walsh.....	40
Battleford .....	40
Indian Treaty No. 6, near Duck Lake.....	40
Batoche .....	41
Fish Creek.....	41
Cypress Hills.....	41
Lebret .....	42
Qu'Appelle .....	42
The Sight of a Life Time.....	Page 43

# SASKATCHEWAN HIGHWAYS



**Good gravel and oil-gravel highways**

Saskatchewan is well served by a modern system of trunk roads as embodied in the Saskatchewan provincial highway system, supplemented by a network of main market roads and local roads serving as feeders to the provincial system.

Saskatchewan's provincial highway system, as shown in red on this map, comprises a total of 7,636 miles. Of this mileage, 5,935 miles have been graded by the provincial Department of Highways up to the standard required on the provincial system. Of this graded mileage, 2,252 miles are gravel surfaced and 68 miles have a bituminous-gravel surface. Of the 1,701 miles not constructed up to provincial standard, the major portion can be classified as "fair earth road", leaving only a small mileage to be classified as "projected road impassable".

## **Graded and Gravel Surfaced**

The 5,935 miles of graded or gravel surfaced highways are maintained by the Department of Highways. The map shows in black a large mileage of roads designated as municipal roads. These are the more important of the roads forming the main market road system. All roads, other than improved provincial highways and approximately 700 miles of colonization roads, are under the control of the rural municipality in which they are situated. When funds are available from revenue account, the Department of Highways makes direct grants to rural municipalities to assist in the construction and maintenance of main market roads.

## **Main Trunk Routes**

Several of the main trunk routes on the provincial system of especial interest to the tourist are briefly described as follows:



Here is a beautiful approach to the Qu'Appelle Valley.

#### WINNIPEG TO CALGARY

Highway No. 1 provides a direct route between Winnipeg and Calgary. Connecting with Manitoba Highway No. 1 on the eastern boundary of Saskatchewan, it crosses Saskatchewan from east to west following the main line of the C.P.R. through Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current and Maple Creek to connect with Alberta Highway No. 2 at Saskatchewan's west boundary. This highway is graded and gravel surfaced throughout its entire length across Saskatchewan. It parallels the Qu'Appelle Valley from Moose Jaw east to the Manitoba boundary. The route leads through the prairie country at a distance varying from ten to thirty miles south of the valley. The many popular resorts on the Qu'Appelle lakes can be conveniently reached by diverting north from Highway No. 1 over the intersecting provincial highways or main market roads. Convenient access is also provided from Highway No. 1 to Kenosee Lake and Carlyle Lake by diverting south from Whitewood over No. 9 Highway.

#### WINNIPEG TO EDMONTON

Another east and west trunk route across Saskatchewan, being the direct route between Winnipeg and Edmonton, is provided by following Highway No. 10 from the Manitoba boundary to Yorkton, Highway No. 14 from Yorkton to Saskatoon, and Highways Nos. 12 and 5 from Saskatoon through North Battleford and Battleford to Lloydminster on the Alberta boundary. At the Alberta boundary connection is made over Alberta Highway No. 16 direct to Edmonton. This route is graded throughout across Saskatchewan and gravelled with the exception of a short section east of the town of Dafoe, and another section between Battleford and Waseca.

#### MANITOBA BOUNDARY TO MEADOW LAKE

An important route across the western part of the province from south to north is provided by Highway No. 4. This highway leads north from the Montana boundary north of Malta, Montana, through Swift Current, Elrose, Rose-town, Biggar, Battleford and North Battleford

to Meadow Lake. From the Montana boundary to Swift Current this route passes through an interesting country which recalls memories of the old ranching days in southwestern Saskatchewan. North of the South Saskatchewan River the highway leads through the old range of the Matador ranch, one of the largest cattle-owning corporations on the continent. Between North Battleford and Meadow Lake the road leads through a beautifully wooded country, past the tourist resort on Jackfish Lake, and on to the new country now being rapidly settled around Meadow Lake.

#### WEST POPLAR TO LAKE WASKESIU

Another north and south road serving the central portion of the province is provided by Highway No. 2 leading from West Poplar on the Montana boundary north through Assiniboia and Moose Jaw to Chamberlain. From Chamberlain the tourist may continue north on Highway No. 2 through Watrous to Manitou Lake, thence north to Prince Albert and the Prince Albert National Park, and continue north over the gravel surfaced road built by the federal government through the park to beautiful Lake Waskesiu.



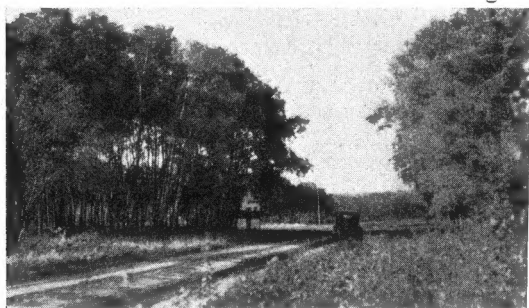
A winding road through one of the many poplar groves of the prairie.

#### NORTH PORTAL TO NATIONAL PARK

An important trunk road serving tourists from the states, adjoining Saskatchewan on the south, is Highway No. 39, along the "Soo Line" of the C.P.R. through Estevan and Weyburn to Moose Jaw. This route is a continuation into Saskatchewan of similar projected highways built in part through North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota to Minneapolis and Saint Paul. Highway No. 39 is graded from North Portal to Moose Jaw, and gravel surfaced from North Portal to the junction with Highway No. 6 at Corinne. An all weather route is available from North Portal to Lake Waskesiu by following Highway No. 39 from North Portal to Corinne, No. 6 from Corinne to its junction with No. 1 south of Regina, No. 1 to Moose Jaw, No. 2 to Chamberlain, No. 11 to Saskatoon, No. 12 to Prince Albert, No. 2 to the Prince Albert National Park, and the federal road through the park to Lake Waskesiu.

## NORTHGATE TO FLIN FLON

Another route which is being developed providing a north and south road across the eastern part of the province is Highway No. 9. This highway commences at the North Dakota boundary at Northgate, passes through the beautiful Carlyle Lake and Kenosee Lake resorts in the Moose Mountain district, crosses the Qu'Appelle Valley north of Whitewood and continues



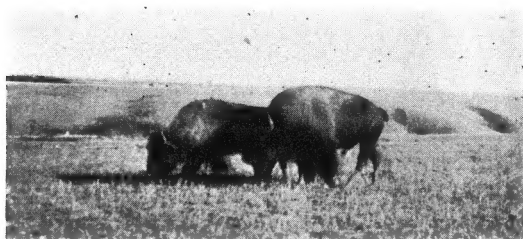
A beauty spot on the Saskatchewan prairies.

north through Yorkton and Canora to Preeceville. From Preeceville north the road is partly constructed to Hudson Bay Junction and is projected north to Turnberry on the Manitoba boundary. From Turnberry north the Manitoba government is building the road on through The Pas, Manitoba, to the famous Flin Flon mining district.

---

## « ENTERING » Saskatchewan From the United States

---



Where the buffalo used to roam.

### Ports of Entry

The following are the frontier ports of entry in Saskatchewan where visitors from the United States are required to report to the Canadian customs:

Elmore, Northgate, North Portal, Estevan, Marienthal, Radcliffe, Fairlawn, Willow Creek, Regway, Big Muddy, Big Beaver, East Poplar River, West Poplar River, Val Marie, Climax.

It will be observed from a study of the map that these frontier ports of entry are situated at accessible points all along the southern boundary line of the province and convenient to the main highways. *Visitors from the U.S.A. are advised that it is necessary to report their entry into the country at one or other of these ports.* They will find the officials courteous and willing to supply them with all the information that comes within their scope.

## **Motor Vehicles of Nonresidents**

Any nonresident who (a) has complied with the law of his place of residence as to the registration of motor vehicles, and (b) carries such certificate as is required by law of that place, may use his motor vehicle, except for compensation, within the province for a period of, or for periods together amounting to, three months in any year, and during such time he shall not be required to register his vehicle or to obtain an operator's license.

Tourists' automobiles and travellers' vehicles may be admitted into Canada for purposes of touring and pleasure under a permit for sixty days. This permit on application to a collector or sub-collector of national revenue may be extended for another thirty days.

SASKATCHEWAN

# **ROAD MAP**

UP-TO-DATE ANNUALLY

## **Extension of Time**

If a tourist who has been granted a permit for a vehicle under this regulation desires to retain such vehicle in Canada for a period in excess of ninety days, he may, before the expiry of his permit, present it to any sub-collector of national revenue and receive a permit for a period not exceeding six months from the original date of entry, on furnishing a cash deposit of \$25.00 and a bond executed by two residents of Canada for an amount equivalent to the duty and taxes payable on the vehicle, or a special bond of a guarantee company, or a cash deposit equivalent to the duty and taxes.

## **What Tourists May Carry**

Tourists visiting Canada may bring with them such articles of tourists' outfits, or sportsmen's equipment as they may require while in Canada for their own use. This includes guns and rifles, (not revolvers and pistols), fishing tackle, golf clubs, hunting dogs, etc. A visitor

is entitled to bring into Canada in open packages forty cigars and one hundred cigarettes.

## Interior Customs Offices

In addition to the frontier ports of entry the interior customs offices in Saskatchewan are located at:

Weyburn, Shaunavon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Lloydminster, Maple Creek, Yorkton, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Melfort.

*Tourists from the U.S.A., however, are warned that they must check in at the frontier customs offices.*

# Rules of the Road

## License and Plates

Every motor vehicle must be licensed and display plates.

## Operators

Every operator of a motor vehicle must be licensed. No license is granted to any person of the age of 16 years or under.



Careful driving will avoid this kind of thing.

**KEEP LICENSE PLATES CLEAN**

**KEEP YOUR  
BRAKES AND LAMPS IN GOOD  
CONDITION**

## Speed Limit

The maximum speeds allowed for the various motor vehicles follow:

(a) Loaded trucks, 25 miles per hour; (b) Unloaded trucks, 35 miles per hour; (c) A motor vehicle passing a horse drawn vehicle or a horse and driver, 25 miles per hour; (d) Passing another car going in the opposite direction 35 miles per hour; (e) Passing another car going in the same direction, no limit, but the driver of the vehicle overtaken must not increase his speed when the car behind attempts to pass.



## Reckless Driving

There is no speed limit except as indicated above, but reckless, negligent, or dangerous driving, under traffic conditions prevailing at the time, is *strictly prohibited*.

## Racing

Racing on the public highway is strictly prohibited.

<p><b>EXERCISE CARE    SHOW COURTESY</b> <b>USE COMMON SENSE</b></p>
--

## General Rules

*Keep to the Right.*

Do not overtake or pass another vehicle at the intersection of a highway.

No motor vehicle shall pass another traveling in the same direction on a public highway unless the view is unobstructed for 300 feet ahead.

Stop or turn off the highway upon meeting or overtaking a funeral procession; remain so until it has passed.

When meeting or passing another vehicle or person driving or riding an animal, turn to the right and drive nearer to the shoulder than the centre of the highway.

When two vehicles approach at an intersection of highways, the vehicle to the right hand has the *right of way*.

When overtaking another car, pass to the left.

STOP six feet away from the rear end of a street car until all discharged passengers have reached a place of safety.

Enter and leave a garage with due care.

Before proceeding across or turning into a numbered highway outside the limits of a city, every vehicle shall be brought to a dead stop and shall not proceed until operator is satisfied it is safe to do so.

Before driving over a level railway crossing, the approach to which is indicated by a danger or stop sign, *whether or not a train can be seen or heard approaching*, and at any other point indicated by a stop sign, every operator shall bring his vehicle to a dead stop at the danger or stop sign, and shall not proceed until satisfied that it is safe to do so.

## Signals

When making a LEFT HAND TURN, extend the left arm horizontally.

When making a RIGHT HAND TURN, extend the left arm from the shoulder to the elbow horizontally and from the elbow to the hand vertically upwards.

WHEN STOPPING, or when TURNING OUT from a stationary position at the side of a public highway, extend the left arm diagonally downwards in a straight line.

**WHEN STOPPING**, stop at the right hand shoulder of the highway as far as possible from the centre thereof.

## **General Information**

Motor cars must be equipped with adequate brakes and a suitable horn.

Every auto must be equipped with a muffler which must not be cut out or discontinued when the car is in operation within the thickly settled portion of any city, town, or village, or when passing a horse or other animal being led or driven.

Every car must be equipped with two lamps with nonglare devices. Lamps must be lighted at sunset, when a car is in operation, and kept burning until one hour before sunrise. A red tail light visible for a distance of 200 feet must be on every motor vehicle.

In case of an accident on the road caused directly or indirectly by an automobile, the driver of such vehicle shall at once return to, or remain at, the scene of the accident, render all possible assistance, and give his name, address and license number if requested.



**All Saskatchewan is not open, flat, treeless prairie.**

Every person in charge of a motor vehicle who is directly or indirectly involved in an accident shall, if the accident results in personal injuries, or in damage to property apparently exceeding \$50, report the accident forthwith to the nearest police officer, and furnish him with such information or written statement concerning the accident as may be required.

A motorist must stop if requested or signalled to do so by a policeman, or by any person in trouble while leading or driving animals.

Motorists on the highways must respect the rights of horse-drawn vehicles and pedestrians.

A person under the age of sixteen is not allowed to operate an auto on the public highway.

Speed limits are regulated locally in the various cities, towns and villages of the province, and motorists should govern themselves accordingly.

Remember that it is illegal to have a loaded firearm in, or to shoot at game from, a vehicle on the highway.

A person under the influence of liquor in charge of a motor vehicle is guilty of an offence and subject, upon conviction, to imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Driving a motor vehicle to the public danger is an offence subject to penalties.

## **Courtesy**

The wise motor tourist will be considerate of others as he would wish others to be considerate of him and by so doing will be welcomed by every citizen of the province.

Every tourist visiting Regina, the capital, is invited to visit the Legislative Buildings where all available information desired will be cheerfully furnished.

## **Commercial Vehicles**

The operation of every truck operated outside a city or town and a five mile radius therefrom, except when used exclusively in the business of farming, must be authorized by a certificate from the Highway Traffic Board.

## **Public Service Vehicles**

When it is proposed to operate a truck for gain, the owner must secure additional permit from the Highway Traffic Board.

---

# **Accommodation for Visitors**



Saskatchewan's urban centers are equipped with excellent hotels.

## **Hotels**

Visitors to Saskatchewan may be assured of hospitable accommodation varying of course with the importance of the place visited.

### **Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw.**

*Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw*, the main urban centres of the province, can furnish hotel accommodation comparing favourably with that obtainable in the metropolitan cities of the east.

*Yorkton, Prince Albert, Weyburn, North Battleford and Swift Current, the other cities of the province, also provide as good accommodations as any traveller may desire.*

Most of the towns and villages also support good hotels and restaurants.



The main building in one of Saskatchewan's many motor camps.

## Auto Camps

Auto camps are maintained in all Saskatchewan cities—Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Yorkton, Swift Current and Weyburn. *Write the Board of Trade for information.*

The following towns and villages are among those which also provide some accommodation by way of an auto camp, parking or camping grounds:

### **Accommodation—grounds, cabins, huts, cooking facilities, water**

*Accommodation—grounds, cabins, huts, cooking facilities, water:* Bladworth, Carlyle, Harris, Herbert, Manitou Beach, Meota, Morse, Regina Beach, Roche Percee, Riverhust, Salvador, Tramping Lake, Wilkie, Wolseley, Young.

### **Accommodation—grounds, cooking facilities, water**

*Accommodation—grounds, cooking facilities, water:* Alsask, Arcola, Assinibola, Biggar, Canora, Canwood, Cavell, Chamberlain, Craik, Davidson, East End, Eaton, Estevan, Flaxcombe, Foam Lake, Fort Qu'Appelle, Grenfell, Gull Lake, Hanley, Humboldt, Indian Head, Ituna, Kelvington, Kenaston, Kindersley, Lanigan, Lipton, Lloydminster, Lovern, Lumsden, Macoun, Macklin, Maple Creek, Melville, Moosomin, Mortlach, Nipawin, Outlook, Pangman, Perdue, Qu'Appelle, Radisson, Radville, Rockglen, Rosetown, Saltcoats, Semans, Shaunavon, Shellbrook, Strasbourg, Tate, Tisdale, Togo, Unity, Wadena, Wapella, Watson, Whitewood, Wynyard

### **Accommodation—grounds, for parking and camping**

*Accommodation—grounds, for parking and camping:* Battleford, Bengough, Bradwell, Briercrest, Carievale, Cut Knife, Ernfold, Fairlight, Fleming, Francis, Glenavon, Handel, Hawarden, Kelliher, Kipling, Landis, Langham, Leader, Liberty, Mervin, Mildon, Pangman, Piapot, Redvers, Rosthern, Scott, Spruce Lake, Theodore, Tuxford, Zealandia.



Huts at one of the smaller summer resorts of Saskatchewan.

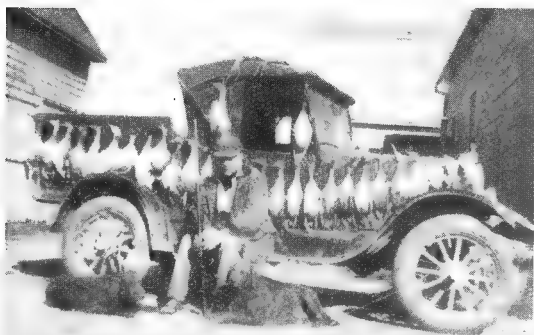
### Information

*Information:* For information relating to any town or village not listed tourists should write to the municipal secretary of the town or village.

## A Sportsman's Paradise

There are so many places in Saskatchewan where good shooting is to be enjoyed at the proper season that it is difficult to particularize, but it may be well to mention a few of the better known places for the benefit of the visitor who cannot expect to be familiar with the country.

### GAME BIRDS



Saskatchewan boasts of having duck hunting grounds among the best on the continent.

### Feathered Game

For hunting feathered game perhaps the best known shooting grounds in the *southern portion of the province* are at the two lakes of the valley chain which lie immediately west of

Fort Qu'Appelle. During the fall of the year vast flocks of wild fowl make their headquarters there and fly out to the stubble fields to feed upon the grain that has escaped the hands of the harvester. If the weather is at all stormy, splendid flight shooting may be enjoyed as the birds leave or enter the valley.

## **The Qu'Appelle Valley**

Fort Qu'Appelle is easily reached from Regina by Highways No. 1 and 35. There is good shooting to be had at most of the Qu'Appelle Valley lakes which extend over a considerable distance. This applies to Eyebrow Lake near its source, Buffalo Lake north of Moose Jaw, Katepwe Lake north of Indian Head, Crooked Lake north of Broadview, besides the two lakes already mentioned.

## **The Quill Lakes**

The Quill Lakes, reached by Highways No. 6, 14 and 5, lie between branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National. Here there is almost ideal wild fowl shooting. In addition to practically all varieties of ducks, geese are plentiful during the proper season.

## **Last Mountain Lake**

Last Mountain Lake conveniently located to most points in the southern portion of the province also furnishes good sport, particularly along its many branching arms in the vicinity of Liberty.

## **Johnston Lake**

Johnston Lake—or more properly "Old Wives Lake"—is a great gathering place for wild fowl. Some of the islands and a portion of the shores have been set aside as a game sanctuary. This lake may be reached by Highway No. 2 from Moose Jaw.

## **Manito Lake**

A matchless shooting ground is to be found in the vicinity of Manito Lake south of Lloydminster where ducks and geese congregate in great flocks. The country about the lake is a popular resort for prairie chicken.

## **The Whole Park Area**

There is scarcely a lake, or even an extensive slough in the southern park region, where the sportsmen cannot usually secure a good bag. In fact prairie chicken are fairly widely distributed over the whole province, although of recent years they seem to be leaving the open plains and taking more and more to the shelter of the bush. The ruffed grouse—commonly known as the "partridge"—has a general distribution throughout the poplar country, and Hungarian partridges are becoming quite common in the south and central regions wherever there is a little scrub to serve as cover. Indeed anyone visiting Saskatchewan during the fall months will experience little difficulty in finding many a happy hunting ground.



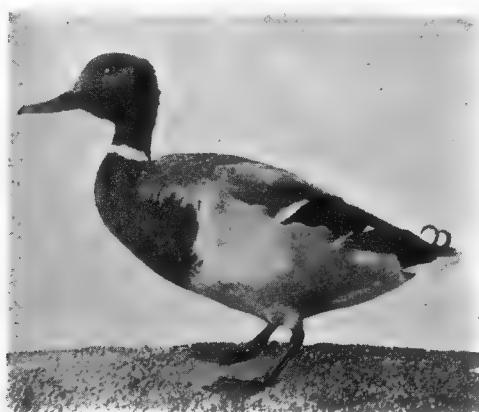
You'll have to catch these little fellows on the wing.

## Principal Game Birds

Among the principal game birds are ruffed, sharp-tail, and spruce grouse, ptarmigan, European grey partridge, pheasants, and all species of migratory birds. Birds which may be shot during the lawful, open season are ruffed and sharp-tail grouse, European grey partridge, ducks, geese, coots and snipe. A generous open season is provided each fall with liberal bag limits. Numerous localities in the southern portion of the province, easily reached over all weather roads, offer special attraction to the tourist sportsmen.

## Ducks

There is a wide variety of wild fowl. Ducks of almost every variety abound. There are canvas-back, pintail, red head, widgeon, and



**A million Mr. Drakes will give the sportsman the time of his life.**

teal, and as the season advances, the green-neck mallard comes in, in great flocks to feed on the stubble adjacent to the big waters, and to call forth the marksmanship and sporting craft of the hunter.



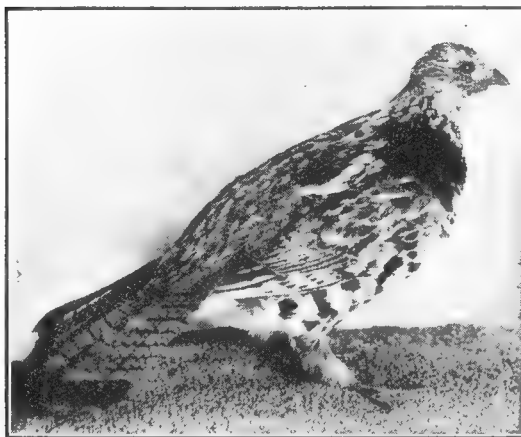
Real sport when you bag one of these birds.

## Wild Goose

In the vicinity of "big water", if he knows his field craft as he should, the sportsmen may often add to his bag the Canada goose, the noblest feathered trophy that may fall to his gun. There is no more inspiring sound to the man who loves the out of doors than the clear trumpet call of wild geese passing overhead in their wedge-like formation.

## Prairie Chicken

Prairie chicken shooting may be enjoyed as well. For a number of years these splendid members of the grouse family dwindled in numbers, and there was fear that they might vanish as the buffalo and the wild pigeon, but the imposition of stringent regulations and the encouragement of a spirit of game protection



This elusive chap will provide the best of sport.



amongst the farmers of the province, have of late years resulted in their increase. Now, at many points, good shooting may be obtained.

## Partridge

Hungarian partridges are increasing at an astonishing rate throughout the prairie country and these sporting little birds are to be met with in most of the southern and central portions of the province.

## Snipe and Curlew

In some of the marshes, the Wilson snipe, so much esteemed by British sportsmen, furnishes good shooting, and there are too, many varieties of the plover family. The wary curlew and the yellow legged goodwit may often be encountered by the shores of upland lake or marsh.

## Rabbits are Plentiful

The prairie hare known over all the western plains as the "jack rabbit" has a general distribution over the prairie country and at certain seasons furnishes excellent eating. The ordinary bush rabbit, also a diminutive hare, flourishes, in great numbers in poplar bluffs, particularly those which fringe grain fields.

## Seasons, Bag Limits, Licenses

As changes are made from time to time it is best to obtain up-to-date information relating to seasons, bag limits, licenses, etc. by writing direct to *The Game Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources, Regina.*

---

# BIG GAME



Antelope at a Saskatchewan pool.

Saskatchewan is still the home of some of the noblest game animals of North America.

## Moose, Elk, Caribou

It is true that the great herds of buffalo which, within the memory of people still living, blackened the plains, have passed away and the species now survives only in government parks or in the remote solitudes of the sub-Arctic forest, but the giant moose still frequents our wooded areas and woodland lakes, and the majestic elk, the noblest of the deer family, wanders through our forests. In many regions mule-tail deer are

fairly numerous, and in the northern portions of the province there are many herds of caribou to be encountered.



Some sport when the huntsman gets one of these boys.

### **Bear, Wolves, Coyotes**

In certain sections black bears are fairly numerous, and north of the Saskatchewan River timber wolves are generally distributed, while coyotes are to be found in almost every locality in the province.

### **The North Country**

The northern portions of the Province of Saskatchewan abound in big game—moose, deer,



This big Saskatchewan pioneer always keeps his "eye skinned" for strangers.

elk, caribou, antelope and bear. Elk and antelope are at present protected and may not be shot at any time.

### **Starting Points—Guides**

The city of Prince Albert, reached either by railway or excellent highway, makes a good starting point for a hunting expedition. Melfort, Tisdale, North Battleford, Nipawin, Big River, Shellbrook, Kinistino and Hudson Bay Junction are all points more or less convenient to the hunting grounds.

Guides and ample accommodation may be secured in all hunting territory.



A little bit of Saskatchewan's farthest north city--regular flying trips to the big game and big fish country from here.

## Hunting Regulations

Moose, deer, caribou and bear may be hunted from the 15th of November to the 14th of December in each year.

As shooting regulations are made annually, sportsmen are recommended to write for full particulars to *The Game Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources, Regina.*

---

## FISHING

---

Saskatchewan contains about 8,500 square miles of lakes, mostly in the northern half of



**Pretty fair string for an afternoon with the spoon.**

the province. The clear, cold waters of these northern lakes produce fish, unexcelled in quality and flavour, commanding the highest prices in the markets of Canada and the United States.

The most prolific fisheries for commercial purposes are those of the Doré, the Montreal,

and the Turtle Lake districts. Fishing is also an important industry in such lakes as Waterhen, Lac la Ronge, Jackfish, and Okemasis.

The most important species taken include whitefish, pike, pickerel, and trout. Whitefish, which form a large proportion of the annual catch, together with pike and pickerel, are found in nearly all the more important lakes; trout are found chiefly in Lac la Ronge, Montreal and Doré lakes.

## Angling Unsurpassed

Although most of Saskatchewan's larger lakes lie in the north, hundreds of smaller bodies of water teeming with pike, pickerel, perch, gold-eye, trout—Loch Leven, brown and rainbow—are scattered here and there over the whole prairie country. These, with the waters of the north, provide one of the most attractive angling sections in Canada.

---

## Some of the Fishing Lakes of Saskatchewan

---

### Last Mountain Lake (Long Lake)

*Last Mountain Lake (Long Lake)*, running in a northerly direction from the Qu'Appelle Valley, is about sixty miles long and from one to three miles wide; it is about an hour's run from Regina by train and is easily reached by



White Bear Lake through the poplars.

motor; it is also easily reached from Moose Jaw. There is excellent fishing at almost every point on the lake—whitefish, pike, pickerel and perch.

### Katepwe Lake

*Katepwe Lake* is six miles long by one mile wide; it provides excellent fishing ground—whitefish, pike and pickerel.

### Crooked Lake and Round Lake

*Crooked Lake and Round Lake*, also of the Qu'Appelle Valley chain, are north of Grenfell and Whitewood and convenient to good roads—whitefish, pickerel, pike and perch.

### **Lac Pelletier**

*Lac Pelletier*, a pretty lake south of Swift Current. Fishing is good—whitefish, pickerel and pike.

### **Okemasis Lake**

*Okemasis Lake*, a beautiful and extensive sheet of water at the southern fringe of the northern forest, is more than forty-five miles long and five miles wide in some places, and dotted



On the beach of a Saskatchewan prairie lake.

with wooded islands with many sandy beaches. It is close to Big River on the Canadian National Railway. Fishing is superb—whitefish, pike and pickerel.

### **Doré Lake**

*Doré Lake*, another beautiful sheet of water in the north country offering noble sport to the angler, is not yet accessible by motor road or highway—thirty miles by twenty miles—whitefish, pike and pickerel.

### **Devil's Lake or Good Spirit Lake**

*Devil's Lake or Good Spirit Lake* is within reach of Canora, eight miles long and three and a half miles wide—pickerel, pike and perch.

### **Wakaw Lake**

*Wakaw Lake*, ten miles long, can be reached from the village of Wakaw on the Canadian National Railway—pike, pickerel and perch.

### **Round Lake**

*Round Lake*, a small body of water in the district north of Prince Albert, convenient to railway—pickerel, pike and perch.

### **Nome Lake**

*Nome Lake* is ten miles long; it is easily reached from Wakaw on the Canadian National Railway—pike, pickerel and perch.

### **Christopher Lake**

*Christopher Lake* may be reached from Paddockwood on the Canadian National Railway;



Typical of hundreds of ideal fishing streams of Saskatchewan.

it is three and a half miles by one and a half miles—pike and perch.

### **Candle Lake**

*Candle Lake*, a sheet of clear water encircled by wooded banks, situated just beyond the southeastern limit of Prince Albert National Park, is beyond railway connection but has been reached by motor. The fishing is excellent—whitefish, pike, perch and pickerel.

### **Emma Lake**

*Emma Lake*, northwest of Paddockwood, may be reached by No. 2 Highway, eight by four miles in extent—pike and perch.

### **East Trout Lake**

*East Trout Lake*, beyond motor road, railway or settlement, but seekers for solitude may find this an added attraction. Here excellent lake trout furnishes the best of sport. It is situated in township 63, ranges 21 and 22, west of the second meridian. It is ten miles by three miles in extent—trout, whitefish, pike and pickerel.

### **Bear Lake**

*Bear Lake* is ten miles by two miles, situated in township 62, range 17, west of the second meridian. It is teeming with trout, whitefish, pike and pickerel.

### **Lac la Ronge**

*Lac la Ronge* is a splendid expanse of deep clear water thirty-five by thirty miles. It is in the heart of a highly mineralized region with

great possibilities. Rapid River drains the surplus of the lake into the Churchill providing excellent possibilities for future hydro-electric power. It is surrounded by wonderful forest and sandy beaches. Giant lake trout provide fishing sport unexcelled by that provided by any other fishing ground on the continent—trout, whitefish and pike.

### **Jackfish Lakes and Murray Lakes**

*Jackfish Lakes and Murray Lakes* are easily reached. They are situated twenty miles north of North Battleford and provide one of the best attractions in the province for tourists. Here are beautiful sandy beaches and plenty of trees—whitefish, pike, perch and pickerel.

### **Angling Lake**

*Angling Lake*, just south of Prince Albert National Park, is four miles by two miles in extent. It provides excellent fishing for pike and perch.

### **Turtle Lake**

*Turtle Lake* is a few miles north of Live Long station on the Canadian National Railways. Highway No. 4 running to Meadow Lake passes close to its northern extremity. It is thirteen by five miles in extent and provides excellent fishing for pickerel and pike.

### **Green Lake**

*Green Lake* is a long narrow body of water about fifteen miles by one, on a canoe route travelled by voyageurs for many years. It is situated in townships 58, 59, 60 and 61, range 12, west of the third meridian—whitefish, pike and pickerel.

### **Dog Lake**

*Dog Lake* is in township 63, ranges 6, 7 and 8, west of the third meridian, thirteen by two miles—whitefish, pike and pickerel.

### **Bright Sand Lake**

*Bright Sand Lake* lies to the west of Turtle Lake and the town of St. Walburg on the Canadian National Railway; about eight miles by three—whitefish, pickerel and pike.

### **Lac des Iles**

*Lac des Iles* is an expansion of the Waterhen River, reached only by canoe and airplane; ten by four miles. The fishing is superb—trout, whitefish, pike and pickerel.

### **Worthington Lake**

*Worthington Lake* in township 57, range 25, west of the third meridian, is five by two and a half miles. It provides excellent fishing for whitefish, pike and pickerel.

### **Makwa Lake**

*Makwa Lake*, six by three miles—whitefish, pike and pickerel.

### **Ministikiwin Lake**

*Ministikiwin Lake* is ten by five miles, a little east of Onion Lake and some distance north—pike, whitefish and pickerel.



## Entrance to Regina, the Capital City of Saskatchewan, from the South

### Waterhen Lake

*Waterhen Lake*, still hard to reach by ordinary methods of travel, is twelve by five miles in extent. It is in township 63 and 64, ranges 16 and 17, west of the third meridian—pike, whitefish and pickerel.

### Lac la Plonge

*Lac la Plonge* in townships 65, 66, 67 and 68, ranges 8, 9, and 10, west of the third meridian, provides excellent fishing for whitefish, pike and pickerel.

### Flotten Lake

*Flotten Lake*, seven by three miles, also in the northern area, provides excellent fishing for whitefish, pike and pickerel.

### Ile a la Crosse

*Ile a la Crosse* is a noble body of water one hundred miles long and ten miles wide. There is some settlement near its southwestern shore and, for nearly one hundred years it has been the "metropolis" of a large area of the north country. Its commercial fisheries are quite important and frozen fish are conveyed in winter for nearly two hundred miles to the railway by horses and sleighs. In more recent times fish are transported to the open country by airplane—whitefish, pike and pickerel.

### Cold Lake

*Cold Lake* is on the border line between Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is fourteen by five miles in extent. It may be reached from Bonneyville in Alberta. Here is excellent fishing for giant trout, whitefish, pike and pickerel.

### Carlyle Lakes

*Carlyle Lakes*, previously mentioned under the heading, "Summer Resorts", provide excellent fishing for pike, pickerel and whitefish.

### Lakes of Prince Albert National Park

*Lakes of Prince Albert National Park* include Sandy, Waskesiu, Little Trout, Crean, Bitttron, Montreal and Kingsmere. In all of these waters there is excellent fishing for pike, perch, whitefish, pickerel and trout.

### Reliable Information

Most of these northern lakes provide the best angling facilities in the West although some of them may be reached only by airplane. The fisherman who desires to enjoy this wonderful sport in the solitude of wild, undeveloped country will find no better place in Canada. Airplane transportation to almost any point in the north may be had from the city of Prince Albert. D. A. Hall, M.L.A., for the constituency of Athabasca will be pleased to give complete information to any sportsmen interested in this wonderful north country. Write him in care of Avenue Hotel, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

### Special Angling Regulations

The term angling includes trolling, and means the taking of fish with hook and line held in the hand, or with hook and line or rod, the latter held in the hand, but does not include set lines, or lines tied to a boat, or the use of more than two baited hooks.



## **Prohibited Methods**

No river or creek frequented by fish shall be obstructed by dam or trap for the purpose of taking fish.

Gang hooks or hooks so close together that one fish may be hooked on more than one hook at the same time are prohibited.

## **Sale Prohibited**

No fish caught by angling shall be sold, bartered, or purchased.

## **Possession Limit**

No angler shall have in his possession more than the quantity allowed by law to be caught in one day: Provided that, when a fishery officer is satisfied that precaution against wastage of fish is taken, an angler may be allowed to have the quantity provided for two days' fishing.

## **Basket Limitation**

No one shall catch and retain in any one day: rainbow, Loch Leven, or brown trout—not more than fifteen. Pike and pickerel, or both species together—not more than fifteen. Gold-eyes, or perch, or both species together—not more than twenty.

No one shall catch and retain, in any one day, more than an aggregate of fifteen of the species of fish mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

## **Size Limit**

All rainbow, Loch Leven, or brown trout of less than nine inches in length must be returned to the water uninjured. Lake trout less than fifteen inches, pike less than twelve inches, and pickerel less than ten inches must be returned to the water uninjured.

## **Angling Open Seasons**

Angling seasons in Saskatchewan are as follows: pike, pickerel, perch and goldeye, May 16th to March 31st, inclusive; Loch Leven and brown trout, May 16th to September 15th, inclusive; Rainbow trout, June 16th to October 31st, inclusive; Lake trout, May 16th to September 15th, inclusive: Provided that these dates do not apply to waters north of, or intersected by, the 54th parallel, in which waters the season is from December 1st to September 30th, inclusive.

## **Angling Permits**

Residents of the province over the age of sixteen years desiring to fish in waters not frequented by trout must secure licenses. The fee is \$1.00.

Residents of the province who desire to fish in waters frequented by trout must secure licenses. The fee is \$2.00.

Residents holding licenses to fish in trout waters may fish under such licenses in nontrout waters.

Schedule of fees charged for nonresident anglers: \$1.50 for two consecutive days; \$3.00 for one week; \$5.00 for one month; \$7.00 for the season; \$6.00 for a family license for one month; \$10.00 for a family license for the season; a family license shall include two adults and two of their children under the age of sixteen years, and shall permit the use of not more than four rods or lines in all.

Anglers must carry their licenses with them when engaged in fishing and produce same at the request of any law enforcement officer.

---

## Provincial Parks Saskatchewan

---



**The tourist will find something new every day during a trip through Saskatchewan.**

The summer excursionist who chooses Saskatchewan for a vacation will find a wide field from which to make a selection. The great north country, most of which is as it was a thousand years ago, is spotted with forest pregnant with wild life and great, fresh water lakes teeming with fish, yet it is scarcely less interesting to the tourist than are the beautiful park lands and wide open prairie farther south.

Certain areas within the forest reserves have been set aside by the government and developed to preserve their natural beauty and provide accessible and pleasant resorts for recreational purposes.

## Manitou Provincial Park—Watrous

Lake Manitou provincial park is well developed and most conveniently situated in the central portion of the province. It is well served by railways and excellent highways and its proximity to Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and other important centres helps to make it a very popular resort for tourists and others who seek to spend a pleasant holiday.

Several beautiful beaches of white sand provide ideal bathing conditions, and the gradual slope to deep waters affords protection to children. The buoyant quality of the water makes this one of the safest beaches known.

An artistically built chalet of native stone, with thatched roof, offers hospitality at reasonable rates. Cabins equipped with electric light and running water may be rented. Numerous hotels, rooming houses and cottages dot the lake shore.

Dancing, golf, tennis, swimming pool, picture shows, etc., constitute the principal means of amusement.

The Indians' belief in the efficacy of the waters of the lake in the treatment of various skin diseases and rheumatism has been substantiated by modern medical science. It is claimed that the curative nature of the waters compares favorably with those of the famous continental spas, and as a consequence Lake Manitou provincial park has come to be known as the "Carlsbad of the West."

## Prince Albert National Park

This great park, covering an area of 1869 square miles, lies within the southern fringe of the northern forest area of Saskatchewan.

It is easily reached from Prince Albert, the most northerly city of the province. An all-weather gravelled motor highway No. 27 leads to the southeast corner, connecting with the government road to Lake Waskesiu, the first of the large lakes, 35 miles north of the southern park boundary.

A government motor camp site is situated on the shore of Waskesiu Lake. The extensive grounds are provided with kitchen shelters, camp stoves, tables and benches. There is an ample supply of fresh water. Permits at the rate of \$1.00 per month for ordinary tents and \$2.00 for tent-houses may be obtained at the office of the park superintendent. A comfortable hotel and cabins afford good accommodation. Visitors are warned to bring camping appurtenances with them if reservations have not been secured.

Recreational facilities include the use of a tennis court and golf course. A well equipped children's playground adjoins the camp ground. Dance halls and theatres provide additional amusement.

Using Waskesiu as permanent headquarters, many short canoe trips may be made about the lake and through the adjoining waters. More adventurous visitors circuit the entire park. The complete trip, except for a few short portages, is made by canoe.



Sunset on the Waskesiu (Was'-ku-soo)

Pike, pickerel and lake trout are to be found in abundance in all of these northern waters. Lake Kinsmere, two miles north of Waskesiu, has proven to be the best fishing ground.

The primeval aspect of this northern park is one of its chief attractions. Rounding a bend in the shore of the lake one may come upon a moose feeding by the water's edge, or catch a glimpse of a deer coming down to drink. Black bears amuse by their grotesque gambols and such birds as white pelicans or double-crested cormorants make an interesting study.

### Katepwe Provincial Park

Katepwe, situated on a beautiful lake of the same name, in the Qu'Appelle Valley fifteen miles north of Indian Head on Highway No. 1, is three miles southeast of the quaint little village of Lebreton close to Highway No. 10.

The lake is the name place of Qu'Appelle, for the name, "Katepwe" is the Indian word for "who calls" which is the English interpretation of the French, "Qu'Appelle".

Qu'Appelle is one of the most beautiful summer resorts in the province. Excellent facilities are provided for bathing and boating and there is good accommodation in the way of hotel, cabins, camping sites, etc.; there are also a number of private summer cottages and an excellent golf course.

### Cypress Hills Provincial Park

If the traveller is looking for the atmosphere of the real oldtime West he may discover it in the Cypress Hills region. It is reached on No. 1 Highway which passes through a splendid grain country.

Here are clear sparkling streams affording excellent fishing. A few years ago the fry of Loch Leven, rainbow, and Dolly Varden trout were placed in some of these waters. These have thriven well and specimens weighing five pounds have been taken by the fly.

Bathing, boating, dancing, and riding may be enjoyed. There is also an excellent golf course, dining rooms, sleeping cabins, camping sites, etc.

The site of Fort Walsh twenty-four miles southwest is worthy of a visit.



One of Saskatchewan's provincial park chalets.

## Duck Mountain Provincial Park

Duck Mountain provincial park is just inside the eastern boundary of Saskatchewan about sixteen miles north of Kamsack. It is easily reached on Highway No. 8. Lake Madge, surrounded by spruce, poplar, birch and pine, lies near the top of Duck Mountain. Wild fowl are numerous—pelican, cormorant, heron, wild geese. Black-tail deer and black bear are seen occasionally in the district. For the accommodation of visitors there are log cabins, bungalow and tourist camps. Tennis courts, bathing facilities, a general store and a dancing pavilion contribute to the comfort and pleasure of summer visitors.

## Greenwater Lake Provincial Park

Greenwater Lake and park, situated near the southwest corner of the Porcupine forest, are fifteen miles east of Algrove on Highway No. 35 and twenty-five miles north of the town of



A summer cottage among the poplars.

Kelvington. Here there are facilities for excellent fishing, bathing, boating with sandy beaches.

The lake itself is alive with wild fowl. Deer are plentiful, black bear, moose and other wild animals may be seen from time to time.

Permanent accommodation for visitors has not yet been made but there are excellent camp sites. Here visitors may enjoy the thrills of a country in its wildest state.

## **Good Spirit Lake Provincial Park**

This fine park and resort is often referred to as Devil's Lake. It lies a little west of Highway No. 9, between Yorkton and Canora, about



**Here the tourist may enjoy canoe trips unsurpassed.**

six miles west of Gorlitz on the C.N.R. Here there is an excellent tourist camp close to a beautiful, sandy, bathing beach providing good boating and fishing facilities.

## **Moose Mountain Provincial Park**

Kenosee Lake provincial park is situated on the shore of a beautiful woodland lake in the heart of the Moose Mountain region. It is one of the most delightful places in the province.

A handsome, stone-faced chalet in Elizabethan style provides accommodation for visitors. A score of cabins are operated along with the chalet. Rates for cabin rooms, including linen and bedding, range from \$1.50 a day up.

Elk and mule-tail deer are frequently seen in the surrounding park lands.

Kenosee is easily reached from the south central portion of the province and, being only a few miles from the southern international boundary, is attracting more and more visitors from the United States.

Highway No. 9 runs almost straight north from Northgate on the American boundary to Kenosee.

---

**BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS**  
**Legislative Buildings**  
**REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN**

## Summer Resorts, Camping and Picnic Grounds



Picnicking on the shore of one of Saskatchewan's beautiful lakes.

Not only over the park lands and forest region of the north but scattered here and there over the open prairie section of the south are many beautiful lakes upon the banks of which are situated many summer resorts, camping and picnic grounds. The following list does not include them all but it will serve to give the tourist some idea of what may be found here and there for his accommodation.

In each case an endeavor has been made to state very briefly the type of accommodation and record exactly what the tourist may expect. If boats are not mentioned there are no boats for hire. If cabins or hotels are not mentioned there are no cabins and no hotels available. If fishing facilities are not mentioned the tourist must not depend upon catching any fish at the resort described, and so on with all the other matters recorded.

### Stoney Lake

*Stoney Lake:* Four miles south of Humboldt on Highway No. 5. Cottages for rent. Good fishing and bathing.

### Debden Beach on Devil's Lake

*Debden Beach on Devil's Lake:* Nine miles west of Debden on Highway No. 3. Good dirt road leading to beach. Sandy beach and good camp ground. Filling station, restaurant, post office. Farm produce easily secured from farmers. All kinds of wild fruit. Good drinking water. Jackfish plentiful.

### Wilson Beach

*Wilson Beach:* Near Biggar on Highway No. 14. Good road to beach. Fair accommodation. Cottages for rent. Shade trees and good camp ground. All kinds of berries. Good drinking water. Farm produce secured from resident farmers. Boats available.

### **Lizard Lake Beach**

*Lizard Lake Beach:* R.M. No. 377. Good road from Biggar on Highway No. 14. Cottages for rent. Accommodation fair. Sandy beach, good camp ground and shade trees. Filling station and post office. Supplies secured from post office store. Wild fruit plentiful. Good drinking water. Boats available.

### **Arlington Beach**

*Arlington Beach:* R.M. No. 250. West of Cymric on Highway No. 20. Easily reached from Strasbourg or Govan. Fair weather road leads to beach. Good accommodation, hotel and cottages. Camp ground and beautiful beach. Shade trees. Restaurant and store. Food supplies procurable from farmers. Good drinking water. Dance hall, tennis courts and good bathing house.

### **Macklin Summer Resort**

*Macklin Summer Resort:* R.M. No. 382. Good road from Macklin on Highway No. 31. Accommodation fair. Hotels and rooming houses. Sandy beach. Good camp ground. Shade trees, plentiful. Restaurant, drug store, post office, filling station and garage. Good drinking water. Supplies easily secured from town, one-half mile. Saskatoons and chokecherries. Some perch fishing.

### **Fort Qu'Appelle**

*Fort Qu'Appelle:* R.M. No. 187. One mile from village of Fort Qu'Appelle on Highways No. 35 and 10. Boat livery. Good accommodation and 40-room hotel. Cottages for rent. Sandy beach. Tourist camp in park. Shade trees. Restaurant, drug store, post office, garage and filling station. Supplies obtainable from dairies, stores and farmers. Good drinking water. Saskatoons and pincherries. Sports ground in park. Pickerel plentiful.

### **Joe's Tourist Camp**

*Joe's Tourist Camp:* North side of Echo Lake. Four miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle on Highway No. 35. Boats for hire. Shade trees. Spring water.

### **Lilac Grove**

*Lilac Grove:* Summer hotel. R.M. No. 187. Gravel road from Fort Qu'Appelle on Highway No. 35. Two and one-half miles from station. Good accommodation. Sandy beach. Beautiful shade trees. Boats available. Tourist camp at Fort Qu'Appelle. Restaurant, drug store, post office, garage and filling station. Supplies secured from Fort Qu'Appelle. Saskatoons and pincherries. Good drinking water. Fish plentiful—pickerel, pike, perch.

### **B-Say-Tah Beach**

*B-Say-Tah Beach:* R. M. No. 187. All weather road from Fort Qu'Appelle on Highway No. 35. Three and one-half miles from station. Cottages for rent. Hotel at Fort Qu'Appelle. Excellent bathing facilities. Private tourist camp. Shade trees. Post office and filling station. Supplies obtained from B-Say-Tah dairy and grocery store. Good drinking water. Saskatoons





**Holidaying on the Saskatchewan prairies.**

and pinchberries. Fish plentiful—pickerel, perch, pike.

### **Day's Beach**

*Day's Beach:* R.M. 468. Good earth road from Meota or Prince on Highway No. 26. Eight miles from either station. Good beach and camp ground. Good drinking water. Shade trees, plentiful. This is not a public beach and accommodation is private. Fish—jackfish, pickerel, whitefish.

### **Meota Beach**

*Meota Beach:* On Jackfish Lake, in R.M. No. 468. Near Highways Nos. 26 and 4. Good road to beach. Half mile from railway station. Accommodation good. Hotel. Cottages for rent. Excellent beach. Good camp ground. Store, restaurant, drug store, post office, garage and filling station. Wild fruits—saskatoons, cherries, gooseberries, etc. Good drinking water. Boats available. Good dance pavilion. Fish plentiful—pickerel, jackfish, whitefish.

### **Cochin Beach**

*Cochin Beach:* R.M. No. 468. Good road from Meota or Prince on Highway No. 26. Cottages for rent. Bathing facilities, fair. Beach, good. Camp ground, good. Plenty of shade trees. Restaurant, filling station, post office and stores. Boats available. Wild fruit—Saskatoons, cherries, etc. Good drinking water and ice. Small dance pavilion. Fish plentiful—pickerel, jackfish, whitefish.

### **Loon Lake**

*Loon Lake:* North of St. Walburg on Highway No. 26. Good road to lake which is thirty-five miles from railway station. Accommodation at Loon Lake Settlement, one-half mile from lake. Two cottages for rent. Camp sites obtainable. Heavy bush surrounds lake. Restaurant, drug store, post office, garage and filling station. Supplies obtained from local farmers. Boats available. All northern fruits. All facilities mentioned are at Settlement one-half mile distant. Fish fairly plentiful—jackfish, pickerel, whitefish.

### **Lac Pelletier**

*Lac Pelletier:* R.M. No. 107. Easily reached from Blumenhof just off Highway No. 4. Good road to beach, ten and one half miles from station. Cottages for rent. Bathing facilities good. Long sandy beach. Good shade trees and camp ground. Restaurant and filling station. Supplies easily secured. Boats available. Good drinking water. Bath house, golf course and baseball diamond at the north end of Lac Pelletier. Practically the same attractions at the east end of the lake. Fish plentiful—perch, whitefish, jackfish, pickerel.

### **Redberry Lake**

*Redberry Lake:* R.M. 435. Good road (ten miles) from Hafford on Highway No. 40. Fairly good cottages for rent. Bathing facilities good. Good beach and camp ground with plenty of shade trees. Restaurant and filling station. Supplies securable from farmers and store. Good drinking water. Boats available.

### **Turtle Lake**

*Turtle Lake:* R.M. No. 499. Two and one-half miles from Livelong, situated between Highways 26 and 4. Good road to beach. Fair rooming accommodation. Good cottages for rent. Good bathing facilities with beautiful sandy beach. Good camp ground with shade trees. Restaurant, filling station and store. Supplies easily secured. Wild fruit. Good drinking water. Boats available. Whitefish plentiful.

### **Stoney Lake Beach**

*Stoney Lake Beach:* R.M. 397. Fair weather road from Silver Park on Highway No. 6. Lake twenty miles from railway station. A few cottages for rent. Restaurant. Bathing conditions, fair. Good camp sites surrounded by heavy timber. Supplies obtained from local farmers. Wild berries. Good drinking water. Boats available. This beach's popularity is due to the excellent fishing it offers. Pike and pickerel are plentiful.

### **Perch Lake Beach**

*Perch Lake Beach:* R.M. No. 398. Good road from Silver Park on Highway No. 6. Eight miles from railway station. Accommodation fair. Two or three cottages for rent. Good drinking water. Wild berries. Boats available.

### **Silver Beach**

*Silver Beach:* R.M. 398. One mile east of Lac Vert siding on Highway No. 6. Meals served. Limited rooming accommodation. Excellent sandy beach and bathing facilities. Good camp ground with plenty of shade trees. Filling station. Supplies procurable from resident farmers. Wild fruit. Good drinking water. Tennis court and dance pavilion. Boats available.

### **Torch River**

*Torch River:* Eight miles from White Fox on Highway No. 35. Good road to beach. Fairly good cottages for rent. Good beach and bathing facilities. Camp ground with shade trees. Post office and filling station. Service from country

store for supplies. Wild fruit. Good drinking water. Boats available. Plenty of pickerel.

### Monte Carlo Beach

*Monte Carlo Beach:* R.M. 465. Twelve miles from Blaine Lake on Highway No. 40. Road leading to lake, fair. Accommodation, fair. Cottages for rent. Bathing facilities and camp ground, fair. Shade trees and sandy beach. Restaurant. Supplies easily secured from farm-



A summer cottage in a prairie grove.

ers. Good drinking water. Wild fruits—Saskatoons, strawberries, etc. Jackfish plentiful.

### Cypress Hills

*Cypress Hills:* On Highway No. 21, twenty-two miles from Maple Creek. Good accommodation—hotel and cottages. Camp ground and beach good. Bathing facilities, good (one dam). Restaurant, post office and filling station. Farm produce delivered daily. Golf course. Boats for rent. Scenic highways. Running water. Wild fruits. Trout fishing.

### Kitchemanetu Park

*Kitchemanetu Park:* (Devil's Lake): R.M. 274. Good roads from Theodore, Yorkton, Spring-side and Canora. Cottages for rent. Sandy beach and good bathing. Camp ground with shade trees. Restaurant. Supplies may be secured from nearby farmers. Good drinking water. Fishing.

### Sunset Beach

*Sunset Beach:* (Crooked Lake). R. M. 184, twenty-one miles north of Broadview. Fair weather road. Cottages for rent. Sandy beach and shade trees. Camp ground. Filling station. Farm produce supplied by farmers. Wild fruits—Saskatoons, cranberries, raspberries. Good drinking water. Dance hall and store. Quiet beach. Fish plentiful—perch, pickerel, jackfish.

### Grenfell Camp at Crooked Lake

*Grenfell Camp at Crooked Lake:* R.M. 154. On Indian Reserve. Fair road from Grenfell on Highway No. 1. Nine miles from station. Ac-

commodation, fair. Cabins and cottages for rent. Bathing facilities and camp ground good. Natural park reaches to water's edge. Restaurant and store. Good drinking water. Wild fruits—Saskatoons, cherries, cranberries. Exceptionally good fishing.

### **Waldsea Lake**

*Waldsea Lake:* R.M. No. 370. Good gravelled road from Humboldt on Highway No. 5. Cottages for rent. Sandy beach and good camp ground. Trees surround shore. Restaurant. Supplies brought daily by farmers. Water delivered from town. Wild fruits—Saskatoons and raspberries.

### **White Fox River**

*White Fox River:* One-half mile from White Fox on Highway No. 35. Fully modern hotel and good cottages for rent. Sandy beach and good bathing facilities. Excellent camp ground. Beautiful scenery. Tall spruce trees. Boats available. Restaurant, drug store, post office, garage and filling station. Good service for supplies. Good drinking water. Wild fruit.

### **Eight Mile Lake**

*Eight Mile Lake:* R.M. No. 438. Reached from Battleford on Highways 4, 5, or 40. Six miles from Highgate on Highway No. 5. Good road to beach. Fairly good cottages for rent. Sandy beach with good bathing facilities. Good camp ground with plenty of shade trees. Farm produce delivered. Wild fruit. Good drinking water.

### **Crystal Beach**

*Crystal Beach:* R.M. No. 316. Two miles from Harris on Highway No. 7. Good accommodation—rooming house, cottages and tents. Excellent bathing facilities. Sandy beach. Ample camp ground. Abundant shade trees. Restaurant and filling station. Supplies easily obtained. Good drinking water. Variety of wild fruit, including gooseberries. Boats available. Three first class tennis courts, nine-hole golf course, ball diamond, dance pavilion and speakers' platform. Bus service from Harris and Crystal Beach stations.

### **Wood Lawn Park**

*Wood Lawn Park:* On Souris River in R.M. No. 5. Beach one and one-half miles from Estevan on Highways No. 18 and 39. Good camp ground with plenty of elm trees. Good bathing facilities. Gravel beach. Supplies securable at park. Wild fruits. Boats available. Good drinking water.

### **Oxbow Beaver Park**

*Oxbow Beaver Park:* R.M. No. 3. One mile south of Oxbow on Highway No. 18. Unfurnished cottages for rent. Good bathing facilities. Sandy beach. Good camp ground with plenty of shade trees. Supplies delivered from town daily. Wild fruit. Good drinking water. Golf course. Dances weekly. Tennis court. Picnic ground equipped with tables, stoves, etc. Doctor resident

through summer months. Pike and pickerel plentiful at times.

### **Meeting Lake**

*Meeting Lake:* R.M. No. 466. Easily reached from Rabbit Lake and Mullingar on good road. There are two resorts on this lake—Crescent Beach and Peter's resort. Accommodation good—hotel and bungalows. Good bathing facilities. Water safe for children. Ample parking space situated among trees. Restaurant, filling station and store. Wild fruit. Good drinking water. Dance halls. The lake is situated fifty-five miles north of North Battleford. Fish plentiful and boats available.

### **Emma Lake**

*Emma Lake:* Thirty-one miles north of Prince Albert. Is reached over an all weather gravelled Highway, No. 2. There are several beaches on this lake offering good accommodation and excellent bathing facilities. Boats available for visitors. Restaurant, drug store, post office, garage, filling stations and stores. Dancing, tennis, etc. Wild fruit. Beautiful shade trees surround the lake. Good fishing—pike and pickerel plentiful.

### **Round Lake**

*Round Lake:* Reached over Highway No. 3 from Shellbrook. Sixteen miles northwest of Prince Albert. Cottages for rent. Quiet beach featured as a residential resort. Supplies easily procured and wild fruit plentiful. Fair fishing.

### **Regina Beach**

*Regina Beach:* On the west side of Last Mountain Lake is easily accessible from Regina and Moose Jaw. It is among the most popular resorts in the province. The village of Regina Beach lying adjacent to the summer cottages makes the problem of securing supplies an easy one. Farm produce is delivered daily. There is good hotel accommodation and cottages may be secured easily. Fish are plentiful—pike, pickerel, perch—and there is an ample supply of boats. Two excellent beaches afford good bathing facilities under lifeguard supervision. Electric lights, dancing, tennis.

### **Kokett Ranch**

*Kokett Ranch:* In R. M. No. 80. Easily reached from Eastend on highway No. 13. Accommodation, fair. Cottages for rent. Beach, fair. Bathing facilities, good. Boats available. Plenty of shade trees. Camping grounds, good. Wild fruits may be obtained. Supplies are procurable from local farmers. Good drinking water.

### **Town of Eastend Tourist Camp**

*Town of Eastend Tourist Camp:* R. M. No. 49. Reached from Eastend on Highway No. 13. Good rooming and hotel accommodation. Good camping grounds and shade trees. Restaurant, drugstore, post office, dairies. All wild fruits abundant. Good drinking water.

## Lumsden Beach

*Lumsden Beach*: Situated at C. P. R. station of Lumsden Beach. Closest beach to city of Regina. No hotel accommodation, but cottages for rent. Good camping grounds with shade trees. Supplies easily secured from store and



A western prairie swimming pool.

surrounding farms. Various wild fruits plentiful. Good drinking water. Post office.

## Etter's Beach

*Etter's Beach*: R. M. No. 251. Six miles from Stalwart on Highway No. 2. Cabins and cottages for rent. Excellent bath house. Sandy beach. Good camp grounds with few trees. Restaurant, filling station, good drinking water. Fish plentiful—pike, pickerel, perch, white fish. Boats available.

## Turtle Lake

*Turtle Lake*: R. M. No. 499. Two and a half miles from Livelong. Fair hotel accommodation. Cottages for rent. Good bathing facilities and sandy beach. Good camping ground with shade trees. Filling station, restaurant and store. Wild berries, good drinking water, boats, white fish.

## Wakaw Lake Beach

*Wakaw Lake Beach*: R. M. No. 401. Reached by rail within a half mile of beach. It is four miles from Wakaw on Highway No. 2. Cottages for rent. Good camping grounds, well wooded. Restaurant, filling station, daily delivery of farm produce. Fish plentiful—jackfish, pike, pickerel, perch. Boats available. Good drinking water. Golf course and dance pavilion.

### **Sandy Beach**

*Sandy Beach:* Two miles east of Wakaw Beach. A secluded spot for campers. Very good beach; deep water. Good fishing. A few cottages.

### **Wakonda Camp**

*Wakonda Camp:* Situated on high ground above Sandy Beach. A favorite camping ground for troops of Girl Guides and Boy Scouts from Saskatoon and elsewhere.

### **Saskatchewan Beach**

*Saskatchewan Beach:* About 45 miles northwest of Regina. Reached practically all the way on Highway No. 20. Served by railway. Fair hotel and rooming accommodation. Cottages for rent. Sandy beach. Bathing house. Good camping



**Be sure to visit Saskatchewan's beautiful  
University and grounds.**

grounds with shade trees. Fish plentiful—pike, pickerel, white fish, bass. Boats available. Restaurant, store, post office, filling station. Saskatoons and chokecherries abundant. Good drinking water. Saskatchewan Beach is an ideal recreation spot for people with families of small children and those fond of quiet, out of door life. Caretaker on duty during the summer season. Excellent tennis courts and horse shoe grounds. Good accommodation at the Chalet hotel.

### **Clearwater Lake**

*Clearwater Lake:* R. M. No. 227. Most easily reached from Kyle on Highway No. 4. Several cottages for rent. Good restaurant. Excellent beach. Ample camping grounds, well treed. Fish—mostly bass. Boats available. Supplies may be purchased. Filling station. Wild berries—Saskatoons. Good spring water.

**Miles and miles of waving Saskatchewan grain—the sight  
of a life time.**

# Some Historic LANDMARKS of Saskatchewan

---



**A historic cairn and tablet.**

There are a number of places in Saskatchewan of historic interest marked by the Department of the Interior on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

## **Fort Livingstone, near Pelly**

*Fort Livingstone, near Pelly:* A cairn with tablet is erected on section 8, township 34, range 32, west of 1st meridian, to mark the site of the first capital of the North West Territories, 1876-77, and of the first session of the North West Council, March 8th, 1877. It was in this vicinity that the first headquarters of the North West Mounted Police was established. The place was found unsuitable, however, and was soon abandoned.



### **Fort Walsh, near Merry-flat**

*Fort Walsh, near Merry-flat:* A cairn with tablet is erected on section 21, township 7, range 29, west of 3rd meridian, to mark the site of the post established here by the North West Mounted Police. A number of important historic incidents took place at this point. It was here that Sitting Bull in the officers' mess room of the police post, had his famous conference with General Terry, United States Army, who endeavored to induce the Sioux chief to accept amnesty and return to the U.S.A. Sitting Bull in a speech full of rude eloquence refused with contempt the offers made him. It was near Fort Walsh that Constable Graburn of the Mounted Police was killed by a Blood Indian, and not far distant that a dramatic battle took place in 1872 or 1873 between five American frontiersmen and several hundred Stonies, resulting in the complete defeat of the Indians and the death of a great many of their number.



**First administrative building of the early 80's.**

### **Cut Knife Battlefield, near Battleford**

*Cut Knife Battlefield, near Battleford:* There is a cairn with tablet on the summit of Cut Knife Hill on Poundmaker's Indian Reserve, marking the site of the battle between Colonel Otter's troops and the Indians under Poundmaker during the rebellion of 1885, when the militia was forced to retreat after suffering considerable casualties. This was also the scene of a dramatic incident of 1884 when hostilities between the Mounted Police and Indians are said to have been averted by the courage and tact of William Mackay, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company.

### **Battleford**

*Battleford:* A cairn with tablet is erected in a city park at Battleford to commemorate the events which took place here during the rebellion of 1885.

### **Indian Treaty No. 6, near Duck Lake**

*Indian Treaty No. 6, near Duck Lake:* There is a cairn with tablet near the Prince Albert

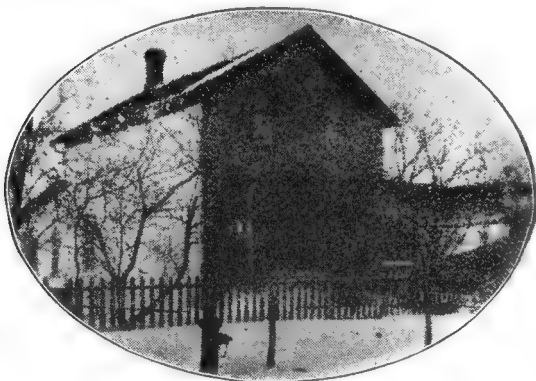
Carlton Station road on N.W. 11, township 45, range 4, west of 3rd meridian, where the crown commissioners negotiated Treaty No. 6 with the Indians who surrendered their rights to 120,000 square miles of territory.

### Batoche

*Batoche:* A cairn with tablet is erected in the church ground to commemorate events which took place during the North West Rebellion of 1885. It was here that Louis Riel, Gabriel Dumont and the rebel leaders had their headquarters. Here, too, the principal battle of the rebellion took place.

### Fish Creek

*Fish Creek:* The government controls the site of the battle of Fish Creek, which took place during the 1885 rebellion. This site is on sections 23 and 26, township 41, range 2, west of 3rd meridian. One portion of the area constitutes the actual site of the battle; the other contains the cemetery in which some of the soldiers, killed during the engagement, were buried.



An early Regina residence—1889

### Cypress Hills

*Cypress Hills:* The Cypress Hills area was "debatable ground" in wars of early days between Blackfoot and Cree, and many sanguinary battles were fought here.

Because of its position between the warring tribes little hunting took place among the hills and they became a favorite resort for all kinds of native animals. Buffalo herds grazed on the upland lawns, as deep rutted trails and bleaching bones of these wild cattle even today bear witness; the stately elk went in bands; antelope flitted among the buttes, and in the dark ravines the dreaded grizzly made his lair.

The Cypress Hills district is still a range country, and the chance wayfarer on the trail is likely to be a jingling cowboy cavalier with all the traditional accoutrements. A forest reserve and a game sanctuary have been established, and wild life is increasing. It is one of the few places in which the graceful prong-horn antelope may be seen in its native surroundings.

If cautiously approached beavers may be observed at their engineering operations. Black-tail deer also frequent this area.

### Lebret

*Lebret:* The quaint little village of Lebret with its savor of rural Quebec is situated in the Qu'Appelle Valley in Municipality 187. Here there is a fine Indian school and a historic mission. A pretty story is told of the founding of the Lebret mission away back in the sixties of last century by Archbishop Taché of St. Boniface. The good Bishop was on his way from Ile a la Crosse to the Red River and, becoming benighted on the plains, his driver lost his way and they camped for the night. The following morning was Sunday and, learning there was a large valley close at hand, the prelate decided to explore. He records in his journal the pleasant prospect that spread before his gaze as he paused on the verge of the valley. It was a beautiful summer morning. The lovely chain of lakes united by the silver thread of the river, the valley flats green with the new grass of early summer, the poplar bluffs that stood like shimmering islands, the tree clad hillsides, and the deep and mysterious ravines, all made a picture fresh and delightful to eyes long accustomed to the monotony of the level plains. There were many camps of Metis hunters in the valley and the news spreading that "Monseigneur" had come, they gathered to offer him hospitality and ask his blessing. They also asked him to establish a mission in their beautiful valley and the venerable prelate, pleased with the scene and his reception, made them the promise which he later implemented. A cross on the hillside has been erected to mark the very path by which he entered the valley.

### Qu'Appelle

*Qu'Appelle:* Fort Qu'Appelle is situated in a delightful location on the valley meadows between two of the lakes of the Qu'Appelle valley chain. In the early days the post of the Hudson's Bay Company nearest the buffalo grounds was established here, and the factor in charge exercised almost despotic sway over a domain almost

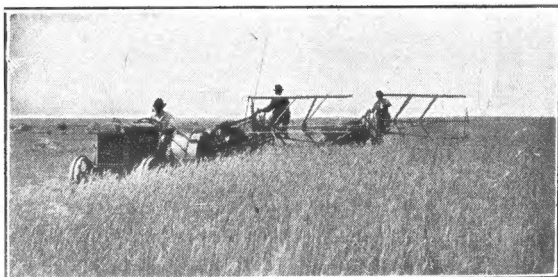


A Saskatchewan  
village schoolhouse  
and grounds.

imperial in its extent. It became a favorite gathering place for the Indians, and it was at Fort Qu'Appelle that the treaty was signed whereby the Indians handed over to the Queen any title which they might possess in a vast extent of country. There is a handsome stone shaft, bearing the names of the signatories, erected within the village to commemorate the event. Many Indians live on the reserves in the vicinity and some of the old Metis buffalo hunters still live in the valley.

## Miles of Waving Grain THE SIGHT OF A LIFETIME

Among the field crops of Saskatchewan wheat stands first. It has become to this prairie a symbol of prosperity. The golden grain of her prairies is famous the world over and her marvellous yields of "No. 1 Hard" have placed her in a position of pre-eminence among the wheat-producing provinces and states of North America. The average annual value of her wheat crop for the three years, 1922-23-24, exceeded in value the total output of gold from the Klondike during the whole of its history. Its average for several years has been well over the hundred million bushel mark, while in 1922 it reached well beyond two hundred and fifty millions and in 1923 two hundred and seventy-one millions. This crop is composed entirely of the famous hard spring wheat which makes the finest of flour so eagerly sought by all classes. The entire area sown to wheat as yet has not exceeded one-fifth of the available area judged suitable for grain-growing,



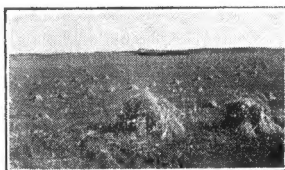
Miles and miles of waving grain—the sight of a life time.

so that the outlook for still greater yields is indeed encouraging. In fact, one hardly dare prophesy what the future may reveal, so marvellous has been the expansion in the last few years.

Spreading westward from the famous Red River valley of Manitoba, where the first colonists of the prairies broke the virgin soil, a great army of wheat growers invaded Saskatchewan along the fertile banks of the Souris, Qu'Appelle, and Assiniboine rivers. The riches of the Saskatchewan valley lured their ever-increasing ranks more northerly and the path of their progress might be fairly well indicated by a line starting at the international boundary, at the southeast corner of the province, and extending in a northwesterly direction to the point where the Saskatchewan river crosses its western boundary. As the crow flies this distance is nearly 500 miles, and the

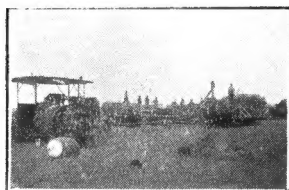
heart of the belt is 200 miles in width. Within this area are included such famous wheat centres as Arcola, Estevan, Weyburn, Moosomin, Indian Head, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Rosthern, Battleford and Lloydminster—names that always suggest visions of expansive harvest operations. Spreading out from this main belt the grain fields have reached to all but the more northerly parts of the province, and wheat has been supplemented by oats, barley, and flax,

**Miles and miles of  
grain fields.**



according to the demands for these grains or their better adaption to growing conditions.

Saskatchewan not only ranks high as an extensive producer of No. 1 hard wheat, but her yields per acre compare favourably with the principal wheat exporting districts of the world. The yield of wheat per acre in Saskatchewan over a 21-year period exceeds that of all the principal wheat exporting countries outside of Canada. This, coupled with the comparatively low price



**Threshing on the  
prairies of the  
West.**

of her agricultural lands, which latter is an important factor in production costs, is the reason for her ability to successfully compete with other wheat exporting countries in the consuming markets of Europe.

While wheat is king, other field crops of Saskatchewan play an important part in the agricultural industry of the province, and the miles and miles of waving grain provide the tourist over railway and motor road the sight of a life time.



**A farm home among the grain fields of  
Saskatchewan.**

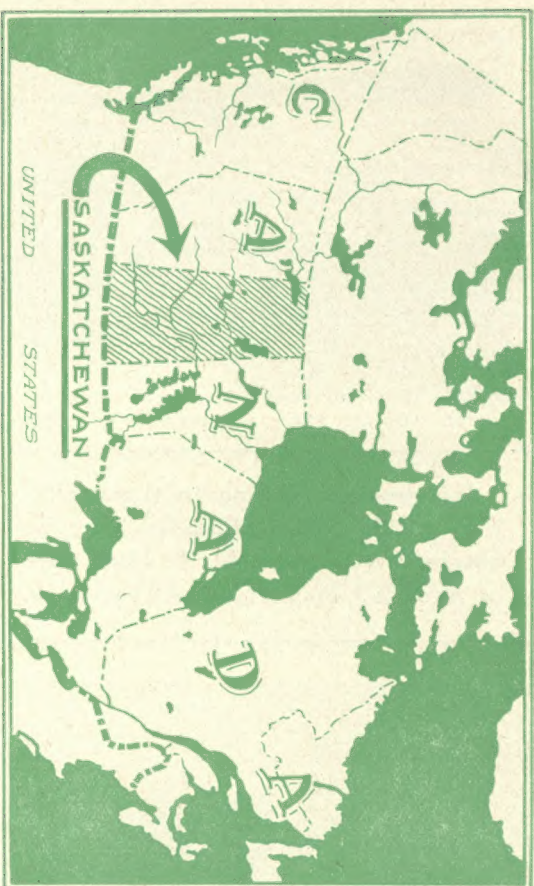


**Regular trips by plane into the wilds of the north—the big game and big fish country.**

**Information relating to transportation to the North Country may be obtained by writing D. A. Hall, Care of Avenue Hotel, Prince Albert, Sask.**



**Hunting lodge and residence in the big game country of Saskatchewan.**



# TOURISTS

FROM NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND

WEST: NOTE THAT

## SASKATCHEWAN

Constitutes the heart of the greatest hard  
wheat growing area in the world.